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AN ADDRESS ON TEMPERANCE, by William E. Channing.

In speaking of the great evil of intemperance, he says:—

I begin with asking, what is the great, essential evil of intemperance? The reply is given, when I say, that intemperance is the *voluntary extinction of reason*. The great evil is inward or spiritual. The intemperate man divests himself, for a time, of his rational and moral nature, casts from himself self-consciousness and self-command, brings on phrenzy—and, by repetition of this insanity, prostrates more and more his rational and moral powers. He sins immediately and directly against the rational nature, that divide principle, which distinguishes between truth and falsehood, between right and wrong action, which distinguishes man from the brute. This is the essence of the vice, what constitutes its peculiar guilt and woe, and what should particularly impress and awaken those who are laboring for its suppression. All the other evils of intemperance are light, compared with this, and almost all flow from this; and it is right, it is to be desired, that all other evils should be joined with and follow this. It is to be desired, when a man lifts a suicidal arm against his highest life, when he quenches reason and conscience, that he and all others should receive solemn, startling warning of the greatness of his guilt—that terrible outward calamities should bear witness to the inward ruin which he is working—that the hand-writing of judgment and woe on his countenance—form, and whole condition, should declare what a fearful thing it is for a man, God's rational offspring, to renounce his reason and become a brute. It is common for those who argue against intemperance, to describe the bloated countenance of the drunkard, now flushed, and now deadly pale. They describe his trembling, palsied limbs. They describe his waning prosperity, his poverty, his despair. They describe his desolate, cheerless home, his cold hearth, his scanty board, his heart-broken wife, the squalidness of his children—and we groan in spirit over the sad recital. But it is right, that all this should be. It is right, that he, who, forewarned, puts out the lights of understanding and conscience within him, who abandons his rank among God's rational creatures, and takes his place among brutes, should stand a monument of wrath among his fellows, should be a teacher in every look and motion of the awful guilt of destroying reason. Were we so constituted, that reason could be extinguished, and the countenance retain its freshness, the form its graces the body its vigor, the outward condition, its prosperity, and no striking change be seen in one's home, so far from being gainers, we should lose some testimonies of God's parental care. His care and goodness, as well as his justice, are manifested in the fearful mark he has set on the drunkard, in the blight which falls on all the drunkard's joys. These outward evils, dreadful as they seem, are but faint types of the ruin within. We should see in them God's respect to his own image in the soul—his parental warnings against the crime of quenching the intellectual and moral life.

Again, in speaking of the extent of the temptations to intemperance, he remarks that multitudes in all classes are in danger. The laborious, uneducated, unimproved, are not the only persons exposed to temptation. He says—“When we read the histories of not a few in every circle, who once stood among the firmest, and then yielded to temptation, we are taught, that none of us should dismiss fear, that we too may be walking on the edge of the abyss.”

It is a sadder thought that men of genius and sensibility are hardly less exposed. Strong action of the mind is even more exhausting than the toil of the hands. It uses up, if I may so say, the finer spirits, and leaves either a sinking of the system which craves for tonics, or a restlessness which seeks relief in deceitful sedatives. Besides, it is natural for minds of great energy, to hunger for strong excitement—and this when not found in innocent occupation and amusement, is too often sought in criminal indulgence. These remarks apply peculiarly to men whose genius is poetical, imaginative, allied with, and quickened by, peculiar sensibility. Such men, living in worlds of their own creation, kindling themselves with ideal beauty and joy—and too often losing themselves in reverie, in which imagination ministers to appetite, and the sensual triumphs over the spiritual nature, are peculiarly in danger of losing the balance of the mind—of losing calm thought—clear judgement and moral strength of will—become children of impulse—learn to despise simple and common pleasures—and are hurried to ruin by a feverish thirst of high-wrought, delicious gratification. In such men, these mental causes of excess are often aggravated by peculiar irritableness of the nervous system. Hence the records of litera-

ture are so sad. Hence the brightest lights of the intellectual world have so often undergone disastrous eclipse—and the inspired voice of genius, so thrilling, so exalting, has died away in the brutal or idiot cries of intemperance.

Another cause of the evil is probably this—that young men, liberally educated, enter on professions which give at first little or no occupation, which expose them, perhaps for years to the temptations of leisure, the most perilous in an age of inexperience and passion. Accordingly, the ranks of intemperance are recruited from that class which forms the chief hope of society. And I would I could stop here. But there is another prey on which intemperance seizes, still more to be deplored—and that is Women. I know no sight on earth more sad, than woman's countenance, which once knew no suffusion but the glow of exquisite feeling, or the blush of hallowed modesty, crimsoned, deformed by intemperance. Even women are not safe. The delicacy of her physical organization exposes her to inequalities of feeling, which tempt to the seductive relief given by cordials. Man with his iron-nerves, little knows what the sensitive frame of woman suffers—how many desponding imaginations throng on her in her solitude, how often she is exhausted by unremitting cares, and how much the power of self-control is impaired by repeated derangements of her frail system. The truth should be told. In all our families, no matter what their condition, there are endangered individuals, and fear and watchfulness in regard to intemperance belong to all.

From the Philadelphia Herald.

It is almost useless to argue, or reason, or speculate upon the causes which have brought about the present state of things, except so far as they may indicate the proper remedy; but we will give an anecdote that we think has a volume of instruction in it. “My dear sir,” said a gentleman to us, on Friday last, “I lack \$250 to take up a note in bank to day; what shall I do?—where can I borrow that amount?” We put him in the way of aid; and thus relieved him for the present. When we had done so, we could not help reflecting a little. “The gentleman who was afraid of being ‘laid over,’ wore in his bosom a handsome diamond pin, around his neck was a neat gold guard chain, to which was attached a valuable gold watch; and peering out of his vest pocket, we noticed a gold pencil case with an agate head. Now, here was more value in trinkets than the amount for which he was in danger of being ‘laid over in bank,’ and as we happen to know that his house is furnished in a style corresponding with the furniture of the person, can any one be at a loss to tell the cause of ‘hard times’ with him, or in what manner they might be remedied? And yet this gentleman has been no way extravagant, compared with the rest of the community. His style of dress and living is not above others of equal means. He owns real estate which would at one time command \$50,000, and other property to an equal amount; and he therefore thought himself worth \$100,000, and lived in a style justified only by the possession of a half a million, for he has a large and increasing family—but he cannot realize \$20,000 in cash, out of his whole property, and yet his style of living has not been changed in the least. Now the fact is, and no one can deny it there is, a struggle going on between style and means. We have been living in this country beyond our means; property of all kinds has had fictitious value, but its possessors have been living as if that value were real. Money, not bank notes, is scarce both here and in Europe, and a struggle is going on between the two countries in regard to its possession. And why is it so scarce? Because, not content to live as our frugal and virtuous parents lived before us, to eat, as they ate, with steel forks, to use britannia or china tea and coffee pots, &c. &c. we must have silver and gold; we have been melting down the precious metals and working them up into articles of luxury, till the basis of our currency has become altogether too small for the superstructure, which is, of course, tottering, and is jostled by every adverse breeze in the commercial world. Is it not so? Look around you, reader, among your acquaintances, and see how many of them have more plate in their houses than money in bank. We never knew a family that lived beyond their means, that did not see ‘hard times’ and what applies to families applies to a nation, which is only an aggregation of families; and whatever remedy will prove effectual in relieving embarrassed families will also relieve a nation. The medicine may be slow in its operation, but it will be sure in its effect.

The time has now come when the wealthy, the unembarrassed, can do much to relieve the community—will they do it? We ask them not for their Money, but for their Example.—Let them set an example of economy and retrenchment—let them make it fashionable to live in an unassuming style, which their known wealth and independence will enable them to do, and they will do more good than they could do by loaning out their money ever so freely, even were it twice as much as it is.—As ladies lead the fashion in civilized communities, it is to them we must look for a worthy ex-

ample of “retrenchment and reform” in dress and living. Beauty needs not the adornments of art to make it lovely—and the simple rose in the snowy bosom of youth, has more attractions than all the diamonds that ever glittered on the epon skin of an eastern princess. Would that it could be said of every American wife and daughter “she looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness.” “Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.”

From the Boston Statesman.
OPINIONS OF MERCHANTS

On the causes of the present pressure that has overwhelmed the community, the genuine and honest opinions of the merchants themselves are worthy of the highest respect. The merchants must necessarily understand the true sources of the evil better than any other class. Yet the sincere opinions of the merchants are very far from being declared in the resolutions of the meeting in New York, by which the Committee was appointed to wait upon the President. Neither are the sincere opinions of the merchants to be found in the Atlas or any other desperate whig paper. Both in the above mentioned resolutions, and in the Atlas, the measures of the late Administration are repeatedly declared to be the primary and almost the sole cause of the present pecuniary evils; and over-trading, and gambling in stocks, and the abominable system of credit which has been practised, are scarcely mentioned. Yet, if you go among the merchants, though violent whigs, they will candidly state to you, that the primary and almost the only cause of the pressure is the erroneous system of trading practised by the merchants themselves; they will acknowledge that the causes of this evil are such as have been chiefly held forth as the causes in the Administration papers. Yet many of them are willing to countenance the force which the leaders of the whig party are playing—because they are enemies to the policy of the late Administration. The whigs believe they have a grand opportunity at the present time, to frighten the democrats from the ranks of democracy, by making them believe that the present pecuniary pressure has arisen from the policy of General Jackson, rather than from the rashness and folly and exorbitant avarice of traders themselves, whose ruling passion is to grow rich. But they will find themselves mistaken.

This morning, we trust, the news will arrive of the passage of the Suspension Bill. Next to that in interest, is the regulation of the Custom House and Post Office to receive only gold and silver, or the notes of specie paying banks.—This has not been fully enforced by the former, as the Bank of America received good notes for bonds yesterday, on their own responsibility of course. Whether it is to be hereafter enforced, we cannot say. Its operations are certainly to be deprecated, and it is doubted whether compliance with it, is possible; but we conceive that the administration have no choice in the matter. The law requires it, and the executive has but to administer the law. The President has no authority to interpose, and his interference would be nugatory. He cannot suspend the law. He is but its agent and minister. The resolution requiring specie, or notes of specie paying banks, in payment of all dues to the United States, has been in operation twenty days—carried in great measure by the influence of Mr. Webster. The law of 1836 more than one year. The unhappy Deposit and Distribution law—on the passage of which meetings were held to celebrate it as a whig triumph—is like to do even more mischief by those clauses which direct the Treasury to withdraw the deposits from any bank which shall cease to pay specie. And for the effects of these measures of whig paternity their presses rave against the government, and talk of insurrection and violence! It is no time to re-criminate; we would recommend moderation by example as well as precept. It is equally a duty to keep the public well informed on public affairs, and to disperse the illusions conjured up by the reckless presses of the opposition.—N. Y. Times.

Judicial Politeness.—A very singular instance of the late Baron Graham's excessive and ill-timed politeness occurred on one occasion after the close of the trials at a country assize. Nine unhappy men were all appointed to receive sentence of death for burglary, highway robberies, and other offences. It so happened, however, that in entering the names of the unfortunate parties, after being convicted, on his own slip of paper, Baron Graham omitted one of them. The nine men were brought up to receive judgment, and the eight, whose names were on his paper, were severally sentenced to death. They then quitted the bar. The ninth stood in mute astonishment at the circumstance that no sentence was passed on him. The clerk of the court perceiving the mistake, immediately called aloud to his lordship, just as he was opening the door to leave the court, that he had omitted to pass sentence on the unfortunate man. Turning about, and casting a look of surprise at the unhappy prisoner, he hurried back to the seat he had just vacated, and taking a pinch of snuff, (for he was one of the most inveterate snuff-takers that ever lived,) and put-

ting on the black cap, he addressed the prisoner in the following strain, giving at the same time a profusion of bows: “My good man, I really beg pardon for the mistake—it was entirely a mistake—altogether a mistake, I assure you. The sentence of the court on you is, that you be taken to the place whence you came, thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And the Lord have mercy on your soul. I do beg your pardon; I am very sorry for the mistake, I assure you.” So saying, he made another low bow to the unhappy man, and then quitted the court.

An Important Discovery has recently been made in France, by Chemists. It is described in the *Litterateur Francaise* as a process by which they can remove writing from any paper without leaving the slightest mark which might lead to the suspicion of fraud. No ink can resist the power of this composition, and no kind of paper can retain the characters it bears. That the Government might be satisfied of the dangerous nature of this discovery, a chemist went to the Prefecture of Police, and requested a passport for a stranger, which was granted immediately. The next day the same chemist went to the house of the Prefect himself, and showed him a passport in blank, signed with his own hand. “It was only yesterday,” said he, “that this passport was given me at your office; and if this is the way the police conducts no wonder that Don Carlos could traverse from one end of France to the other in order to reach Spain!” The Prefect, astonished, sent for all the agents of his office. All denied that they ever delivered this unfortunate passport; but they finally agreed that it was certainly the signature of the Prefect which it bore; the particular kind of paper which was used in the office of Police; and the royal stamp with which it was impressed. It had already become a question of legal inquiry, of deposition from office, &c., when the chemist appeared the anger of the Prefect, and the fears of his agents, by explaining the means which he had used to remove the writing.

One of the first bankers of the Capital maintained that the act of washing alone, by the means of which a written paper should be returned to its virgin whiteness, would leave some marks by which it could be detected. Then the same chemist, who was in epistolary correspondence with this banker, took a letter which he had formerly received from him, removed the writing by this composition, except the signature, wrote above it an acceptance for a hundred francs payable to the bearer. This acceptance was presented to the cashier, who paid it immediately, and the banker was convinced, that he himself should have taken it.—The public Treasury has suffered by this discovery. In fact the sale of stamped paper is not near so large as before, for any one may restore, by means of this wash, leaving the stamp, &c., old papers which are no longer of any use. Several chemists are now occupied in preparing an ink which shall be truly indelible; others in making a paper which shall be proof against this terrible discovery. In the mean time, Government has changed its stamp.—The new ones bear the cypher of the year, and must all be renewed on the first of January.

A RUSSIAN FAIR.—The Emperor of Russia has made several new regulations, conferring additional privileges on the fair of Nijny Novogorod. Nijny Novogorod is the Russian *par excellence*. It is there only where the true Russian blood is met with. Moscow is the city of the nobles of the school; St. Petersburg the seat of Russian civilization; Archangel is the depot for the riches of the north; Odessa forms a link in the chain of eastern commerce; Riga is the port of the Baltic—the monument of faith; Kazan and Astrachan are the towns conquered by the Tartars; but the city of Nijny Novogorod is the most Russian and important of all.—It is at the same time the ancient cradle of the Russians, and the modern depot of their commercial wealth. The Volga and the Oka unite their waters near it, all the great roads centre in it; all that the east has of the most rich, or the west of the elegant, is to be found there. In one word, Nijny Novogorod is the *entrepot* of Europe and Asia, since the moment that the Emperor transferred to it the Makariev. In 1836, the fair produced 118,000,000 of paper money rubles. Through it are passed into Russia the shawls of Cashmere, the pearls, the drugs, tea, the stuffs of the East, the porcelain and the horses of pure blood; and from thence are passed into Asia cloth, glass, and hardware. [Journal de Frankfort.]

AMAZONS IN EUROPE.—Female warriors have been found in the heart of Christendom, even since the dawn of this century. We are assured by Bulwer, that the French armies have never been engaged in the neighborhood of Paris, without there being found many of these females, whom one sees in the saloons of Paris, slain on the field of battle, to which they had been led, not so much by a violent passion for their lover, (French women do not love so both body and soul to a demon that has slain their lover,) as by a desire for adventure, which they are willing to gratify, even in the camp.—Dumourier had at one time, for his aids-de-

camp, two delicate and accomplished women, who delighted in the bloody scenes of war.—Often, in the most desperate crisis of the battle, said the general, I have heard their slender but animated voices reproaching flight, and urging to the charge; and you might have seen their waving plumes and Roman garb amid the thickest of the fire. After the battle of Waterloo, there were found among the dead, several Parisian girls, who had gone forth with their lovers, and actually fought in their company. Nor was this an uncommon event. “One morning,” says Mr. Scott, “when passing through the Palais Royal at Paris, I saw one of these women dressed in military costume, with boots, spurs and sabre. No Frenchman seemed to consider the sight a strange one.”

BRIEF HINTS FOR SPRING WORK.

Apply manure to corn and potatoe crops and not to grain crops.

Let manure be buried as soon as possible after spreading.

When rotted or fermented manure is applied, let it be as thoroughly mixed with the soil as possible.

Wheat thrown out of the ground by frost should be pressed in again by passing a roller over it.

Ploughing heavy soil when wet does more injury than if the team were standing idle.

In ploughing green sward deeply, the furrows must always be at least one half wider than deep, else the sod will not turn well.

New meadows should now be rolled.

All grain fields seeded to grass should now be rolled.

Barley should be sown as soon as possible upon a light and moderately moist soil, at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre, according to the size of the seed.

A roller should be passed over it as soon as it is harrowed, to press the soil round it and smooth the field.

Barley seed may be freed from intermixed oats by pouring water upon it, when the oats will float and may be skimmed off.

Oats require strong rich soil, good culture and early sowing.

Preserve leached and unleached ashes which have accumulated during the winter, to be applied to corn in the fall.

To prevent corn being touched by crows, stir the seed with a sufficient quantity of heated tar, and then roll it in plaster, lime or ashes.

After each hill of corn is dropped, put in a small quantity of a mixture of plaster and leached ashes.

Plaster is always most efficacious on light and thin soil—on meadow and clover ground, the earlier it is sown the better.

Plaster, when applied to cultivated ground, is best when worked into the soil.

Sowing it broadcast upon Indian corn after it is up, has increased the crop 25 per cent.

Every farmer should attempt the field culture of root crops—he may raise as much cattle food from one acre, as from five acres of meadow.

Farmers who have heavy rich soil, will succeed best with mangel wurtzel—those who have sandy soil with ruta baga. They should try both.

Sow garden crops in drills where practicable, in order that the weeds may be cleared with a hoe.

Different varieties of melons and squashes should be planted at the greatest possible distance, in order to prevent intermixing and crossing.

Loosen the soil with a spade round fruit trees growing in grass land.

Examine the roots of peach trees and remove all the grubs.

Take every opportunity of setting an ornamental shrub or tree round your house or doorway—now is your time—if you have any taste, you will never regret it.—Gen. Farmer.

Ploughing an amusement in Illinois.—The roll of the prairies is so free from stumps and stones, that the plough, after the first furrow, generally needs no guide; prepared with a seat for the driver, graduated by a pair of wheels and drawn by an experienced team, it cuts a furrow of equal thickness, and will pursue the even tenor of its way for miles without obstruction. A gentleman informed me that he had seen drivers seated on their ploughs, playing on their violin, while the oxen and the plough kept their regular motion through long furrows, apparently without any attention from him. I have often seen them although having sole charge of the work, so intent upon a book or newspaper, as to appear utterly regardless of the team or the implement it drew, except at the commencement or termination of a furrow.

There is a sorrow in the world that deserves little or no pity, and there is a sorrow to deep to be soothed but in the grave. That is the sorrow felt by her who sees the drunkard's grave! We can see our friends suffer; we may stand by and pity; but when we see the being that we have loved deliberately sacrificing their lives, (French women do not love so both body and soul to a demon that has slain their lover,) as by a desire for adventure, which they are willing to gratify, even in the camp.—Dumourier had at one time, for his aids-de-

From the New York Evening Post.

It is very generally said that never was the country visited with such pecuniary distress as it now experiences. Not altogether, perhaps; but the lapse of time makes us forget the extent of past calamities. Whoever desires to compare the embarrassments we now suffer with those which we have suffered in other seasons of pressure, will find the means of doing so in Gouge's History of Banking, and may gain instruction from making the comparison.

The United States Bank went into operation in January, 1817. On the 27th of February, in that year, its discounts were three millions of dollars. In July following they had increased to twenty-five millions, and in October to thirty-three. The subsequent increase was almost equally rapid, and in March and April, 1818, its loans and issues had swelled to forty-three millions. In July following the discounts of the bank had reached the amount of fifty one millions.

The result of this vast and rapid expansion of credit was similar to what we have witnessed for the two or three years preceding the present pressure. Speculation was encouraged by the facility of credit, lands rose in value, the price of stocks had advanced, foreign merchandise of every kind commanded an instant sale at high prices, and the utmost prodigality and luxury reigned.

But in July, 1818, the bank found itself compelled to retrace its steps, to contract its loans, and cut short its discounts. At the end of the year 1818, its discounts were forty one millions, ten millions less than in July, and its circulation, instead of nine, had become seven millions. It went on reducing both its discounts and circulation through the year 1819 and the year 1820, until the discounts were reduced to thirty-seven millions, and the circulation to three and a half.

The effect of these operations of the United States Bank was calamitous in the extreme. We quote them from Mr. Gouge's book, and recommend them to the serious attention of all our readers who are for trying a second time the experiment of a National Bank.

The Bank was saved, and the people were ruined. For a time, the question in Market street, Philadelphia, was, every morning, who had broken the previous day, but who yet stood. In many parts of the country, the distress was as great as in Philadelphia, and in others it was still more deplorable.

"From all parts of our country," says Mr. Niles, "we hear of a severe pressure on men in business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction in the prices of staple articles. Real property is rapidly depreciating in its nominal value, and its rents or profits are exceedingly diminishing. Many highly respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must 'go.' The Banks are refusing their customary accommodations: confidence among merchants is shaken, and three per cent. per month is offered for the discount of promissory notes, which a little while ago were considered as good as 'old gold,' and whose makers have not yet suffered any losses to render their notes less valuable than heretofore."

Four months afterwards, he says, "It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work in Philadelphia; in New York, 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering about the streets looking for it, and if we add to them the women who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000; in Baltimore there may be about 10,000 persons in unsteady employment, or actually suffering because they cannot get into business. We know several decent men, lately 'good livers,' who now subsist on such victuals as two years ago, they would not have given their servants in the kitchen."

A committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the 21st of August, to inquire into the situation of the manufacturers of the city and vicinity, reported, on the 2d of October, that in thirty mechanical and manufacturing branches of trade, which they enumerated, which gave employment to nine thousand and one hundred and eighty-eight persons in 1814, and to nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two, in 1816, there were but two thousand and one hundred and thirty-seven persons employed in 1819.

A committee of the citizens of Pittsburgh, who made report on the 24th of December, stated that certain manufacturing and mechanical trades in their city and its vicinity, which employed one thousand nine hundred and sixty persons in 1815, employed only six hundred and seventy-two in 1819.

A writer in the Kentucky Gazette, quoted by Niles on the 9th of October, observed: "Slaves which sold sometime ago, and could command the most ready money, have fallen to an inadequate value. A slave which hires for 80 or 100 dollars per annum, may be purchased for 300 or 400. A house and lot on Limestone street, for which \$15,000 had been offered some time past, sold under the officer's hammer for 1,800. A house and lot which, I am informed was bought for \$10,000, after 6,000 had been paid by the purchaser, was sold under a mortgage for 1,500, leaving the original purchaser (besides his advances) \$3,500 in debt. A number of sales, which excited at the same time astonishment and pity, have occurred in this town. Comparison of local sufferings should not be indulged in, but I am told that Lexington is less afflicted than almost any other part of the State."

Bankruptcies for large amounts were of frequent occurrence. Mention is made, among others, of the bankruptcy of a merchant tailor in the little town of York, Pennsylvania, who failed for the sum of eighty four thousand dollars.

This was indeed, an important affair in a town containing but three or four thousand inhabitants; but it sunk into insignificance when compared with some of the failures in the large cities. "So extensive were these among the merchants of the cities east of Baltimore, that it seemed to be disreputable to stop payment for less than 100,000 dollars; the fashionable amount was from 2 to 300,000 dollars; and the tip-top quality, the support of whose families had cost them from 8 to 12,000 dollars a year, were honored with an amount of debt exceeding 500,000 dollars, and nearly as much as a million of dollars. The prodigality and waste of some of those were almost beyond belief; we have heard that the furniture of a single party possessed (we cannot say belonging) to one of them, cost 40,000 dollars. So it was in all great cities—dash, dash, dash—venders of tape and bobbins transferred into persons of high blood, and the sons of respectable citizens converted into knaves of rank—through speculation and the facilities of the abominable paper system."

"I am told that one merchant who lately failed to the eastward, yet lives in a house for which, and its furniture, he was offered 200,000 dollars in real money and refused it."

"Scenes of speculation are revealed and revealing that sober people had no idea of. Their effect penetrates through all classes of society. The day laborer feels it, and suffers, because Mr. Highflyer could sign his name prettily, and thereby cause his paper to pass through some of the Banks. The farmer who improved his plantation by building a costly dwelling on credit, is compelled to sell both farm and dwelling to pay the debts incurred in erecting the house! A pipe of wine, or a cashmere shawl, compels some merchants to stop payment! I have heard of one man who failed for more than 500,000, whose private wine vault, as it stood at the time of his bankruptcy, was estimated to have cost him \$7,000. This is said to have happened in the sober city of Philadelphia."

Who that reads these extracts can help believing that he has before him a history of what is now passing in this country? The same excessive issues of the banks, the same general extravagance of speculation, the same rapid rise of prices, the same excessive importation and lavish consumption of foreign products, the same habits of expense, followed by the same wide spread embarrassment and ruin. The experience of 1819 is that of 1837. Face answereth not to face in a glass more completely than the history of the two periods.

Those who ask for a National Bank ask for an immediate repetition of the calamities of 1819 and of those through which we are now passing. They pray that the moment we are extricated from our present troubles we may plunge into others. There is not the least security that a new National Bank would not follow the steps of the last.

It is a grave question for our government, and one which we think it will be obliged to examine more attentive than it has hitherto done, whether it will hereafter allow the finance of the country to become entangled with the affairs of the banking institutions, whether state or national, and whether they will allow the revenue to be made the basis of paper issues.

LUMBERING INTERESTS OF MAINE.

Some interesting facts have lately come under our notice, in regard to the lumbering interests of the United States. The Oneida Whig assures us that during the "last year there were floated on the New York canals, and on the Hudson, Mississippi, Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, 650 millions square feet of pine lumber! to furnish which, 65,000 acres have been totally stripped."

It seems, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, that the price of pine lumber has not declined, and that the demand must eventually increase, while few or no precautions are used to meet an increasing demand, or increase the quantity of pine cut from our forests. We have been told that the white pine, or the pumpkin pine as it is generally called, is not reproduced naturally—the underwood that springs up being a species of wood altogether different from the preceding growth of pumpkin or white pine. Such being the fact, it is well that it should be known.

Maine, we believe, has more than 2500 saw mills, most of which are kept in constant use, and yet with our immense forests of pine and our numerous saw mills, we are unable when business is good, to supply the wants of New England. Next to Maine, New York and Pennsylvania yield the white pine in great abundance, and the demand upon these two States to supply the Far West, particularly the valley of the Mississippi and other sections of the country south and west of Pennsylvania, exceeds their ability to supply the numerous and pressing wants.

In ten years, the pine timber on the Alleghany and the Susquehanna has risen from six to ten dollars upon the thousand feet. In 1826, the lumber produced upon these rivers was sold for \$8 and \$10 the thousand feet, and the price has increased until the Alleghany and Susquehanna lumber now sells for from \$10 to \$18 the thousand feet.

Such has been the rapid advance of this valuable article, which thrives so luxuriantly within the territory of Maine. Independent of our many other resources, our forests are to us a source of wealth more valuable than are the gold mines of Mexico. True it is that our lumbering interests have been neglected, and their importance hardly felt by the citizens of our own State. Citizens from abroad saw the value of our timber lands before they were seen by ourselves. In the general rage for speculation in Maine lands, the interests of the State were forgotten

for the interests of individuals, Land was sought after, while the timber upon the land, and the value of the timber upon the land, seemed to be a matter of secondary interest.

The North American Review, in an article giving an interesting description of the forest trees indigenous to the United States, remarks, and we presume upon good evidence, that "the public attention is, of late, we hope, more alive than it has been, to the value of our forests, and to the necessity of economizing what yet remains of these rich national treasures, and of replacing what has been so carelessly wasted. This necessity is every day making itself more manifest. Fuel has already become scarce in our supports, or rather in our whole season; a fact worthy the serious consideration of those who reflect, that the sufferings of the poor, from the want of this article, are probably greater than from all other causes united. Our best timber also is becoming more and more costly, and our civil and naval architects are constantly driven to the employment of that of inferior quality. The live oak of the southern States is already procured for our navy yards with great difficulty, and in fifty years will probably disappear from our soil; and our own white oak, as well as our other most valuable timber trees, must follow at no very distant period. It is in the power of every one who possesses a few acres of land, to do much to arrest this mighty evil; and what might not be anticipated from a simultaneous effort on the part of cultivators in our commonwealth or even in a single county? And all this, at the expense, on the part of each individual, of a few shillings of money and a few hours of interesting labor. If we owe any thing to posterity, in 'what way could we cooler on them so great a favor at so cheap a rate?'"

In view of the subject before us, we may be permitted to hope that the day is not far distant when the citizens of Maine, in the same spirit of public enterprise which has characterized New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and some of our western States, will feel the importance of a liberal and enlightened legislation, a legislation which shall encourage internal improvements, Home Industry and native enterprise, that shall keep our young men at home, that will make idleness a heavy burden to the idler, and give every encouragement for the sustenance of our own resources. This is the spirit we need among us, and the spirit which we dare hope will animate us when the storms now seen and severely felt shall have been scattered abroad. Ten months or a year hence, Maine will find all her resources in great demand; and first among the demands upon the State will be a demand for our lumber. [Portland Advertiser.]

MOB GOVERNMENT.

There are two forms of Government equally the objects of our dread and abhorrence. The one is the riotous rule of the infuriated mob—the other the iron authority of the cruel despot. These are the extremes of evil, and one system arises naturally from the other. The spirit which incites the mob to acts of violence, is the same which urges the tyrant in measures of oppression.

The fear of despotism is the last which can be felt by our people. They cannot for a moment be induced to regard it as one of our threatening evils. The terror from such a source is never considered and never feared. Yet this is the inevitable result of that spirit of mobism, which has made its appearance in different quarters of our country.

What shall hinder some master spirit from riding the storm which the mob may finally raise? Some demagogue may yet ride on the whirlwind of misrule to absolute authority. The connection which exists between mobocracy and despotism is too evident to be disregarded. The tie which unites the two systems is one that cannot be severed. 'Tis the iron band which will in time bind every mad and riotous community.

The occasional outbreaks of misrule can be excused by no process of reasoning. Least of all should this spirit find favor in the country which looks to its people as the only source of authority. However much popular risings may forward the day of freedom in other countries—in this it can only obscure and darken the bright beams of Liberty.

The foundation of all order is in the observance which our people pay to laws enacted by their permission. If such laws are found to favor purposes of evil, they can in little time be abolished or amended. The ballot box offers a peaceful, and the only proper remedy for the wilful perversions, or the intentional wrongs, inflicted by those in temporary authority.

Bad laws had better be submitted to, for a little season, than be made the occasion of outbreak and violence. The people are supreme, and they can by a simple and safe process soon obviate all the ill effects of unjust enactments. Wrong legislation cannot long endure the temperate opposition of an intelligent people, expressed at the polls.

Every thing gained to Liberty by right rule, is more than lost by misrule. It is lost inevitably and cannot be regained. All that can be hoped from popular risings under monarchical oppression, is rendered hopeless by the same means under our system. If we do not respect and observe a system of our own founding, we shall soon find an uneasy resting place under a cruel despotism. [Saco Democrat.]

Land Speculation.—In the years 1835, '36, and the first two months of 1837, were expended for public lands, forty one millions of dollars more than for the previous forty years; and the federalists tell us it is all owing to Jackson's administration. What silly nonsense! [Skow. Sent.]

Reform in the right place.—The belles of New-York, who promenade Broadway, are beginning reform and retrenchment in sober earnest. Their graceful forms are set off in modest calico frocks, and their bright eyes peer out from beneath bonnets of paper and paste board fabric. We venture to say that a committee of women might be selected in the commercial emporium, who, by their calm consultation of the state of affairs, would quickly put out of sight the panic publications of the Merchant and pretty women be despatched forthwith to Washington, and Martin Van Buren would not refuse to communicate orally for fear of misrepresentation. Wives and mothers would soon form a set of resolutions, and daughters might adopt them, which would make a complete rout of panic in the community. [Saco Democrat.]

Virginia Election.—The result of the election in the Old Dominion is most gratifying. The relative state of parties as to the number of members from the State, will be the same as in the last Congress, but the majorities for the democratic candidates returned are increased. Besides, two new districts have been gained by handsome and decisive majorities, and the two old have been lost by a very few votes; one of them by a plurality—two democratic candidates running, and carrying the majority, but losing the election by division in the ranks. The other, the Norfolk district, was carried by the whigs by a meagre majority, and, as some of them admit, altogether in consequence of the absence of the republican candidate from his own country, Isle of Wight, which did not turn out more than half its republican vote. [Globe.]

The "public sentiment" by which the federalists say Mr. Van Buren should be guided in the discharge of his official duties, is manufactured as readily and as easily as a blaze can be produced with burning coals and shavings. Half a dozen such demagogues as go to make up a considerable portion of the federal party are anxious for notoriety—they wish to appear in print as having said some very severe or very witty things—they put their heads together for the purpose of hatching up a case on which to found a call for a public meeting—they seize upon the present pressure, and invite those who have nothing better to do, (and there are a plenty such about), to meet on a given day, to hear what is to be heard, and see what is to be seen. In the mean time they arrange the preliminaries of the meeting: John Knowlton is appointed to present the resolutions, James Jumpup to second them, and Orator Allbag to support them in an extemporaneous speech written out beforehand. There are always boys and hangers on enough at hand to do the luzzing, which is the thinking stroke in the manufacture of that kind of public opinion which dictates to Mr. Van Buren the repeal of the Specie Circular, and to Congress the re-chartering of the U. S. Bank. It is the easiest thing in the world to make, and the most worthless when it is made. [Arg.]

Freshet.—The late rains in this section, have raised the Kennebec river higher than it has been since the great freshet of 1832. No damage has been done to any of the Mills or Bridges on the river, (with the exception of some slight damage to the Madison Falls Bridge, so called,) so far as we have heard. An immense quantity of lumber has passed this place within the last eight or ten days; probably more than has gone by for the last four years. [Skowhegan Sentinel.]

A gathering—such as in some places might have amounted to a mob—occurred on Saturday last, in front of one of our banks on Main Street. It appeared that a demand for two or three hundred dollars in specie had been made by a citizen at the counter of the bank—that the requisition had been promptly complied with—that the receiver, being dissatisfied, had prolonged his stay beyond bank hours—that the officers of the bank had retired, with the exception of the messenger, between whom and his guest some misunderstanding arose—the noise of which extended to the street, drawing the nucleus of an assemblage, which very naturally increased in aggregation, until the public highway was fairly crowded with men and boys on foot, full of curiosity, and inclined to be additionally excited by the news just received touching the stoppage of most of the continental banks. Sundry magistrates and police officers undertook to disperse the throng; but were answered only by good natured and civilized sneers from the multitudinous face of the sovereign people. Indeed a more gentlemanly, courteous, quiet and well disposed collection of alleged mobocrats need not be coveted in a land of liberty and order. It was understood that one of the agents of the law had arrested the citizen in question, on a charge of assault; and the inquisitive populace were actuated by the same spirit which moved the sailor, when he desired the landlady to take a boarder—they wished to behold the *modus operandi*. They were at length gratified, and went their way peaceably. [Nantucket Inq.]

Sakee, king of Siam, being awakened from sleep and saved from assassination by the braying of an ass, commanded in the order of his gratitude, that all mankind should be called asses. Whenever, as a story goes, an ambassador from China came to the Siamese Court, the Oya Yang, or master of the ceremonies exclaimed:—"Most potent Sakee absolute lord of the Universe, king of the White Elephant, and keeper of the Sacra Tooth, a great Jackass from China, has come to wait upon your Majesty." [Southey.]

My morning haunts are, where they should be, at home; not sleeping, or concocting the surfeits of an irregular feast, but up, and striving in Winter, often ere the sound of any bell awake men to labor or devotion; in Summer, as oft with the bird that first rises, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or cause them to be read, till the attention be weary, or memory have its full freight. [Milton.]

We understand the late freshet has carried away the principal part of the Augusta Dam. The construction of this dam was a noble enterprise, and one on which Augusta had built its best and fondest hopes. We believe nearly two hundred thousand dollars had been expended upon it and upon the canals to carry the water round it. Four or five hundred men were employed upon it a good part of last summer. It was completed, except a space of fifty or a hundred feet in the centre, which was not finished up, and through which the rush of the water when the river was up must have been tremendous. The loss of the dam will be felt as a heavy damper upon the prospects of Augusta.

We also learn that the corporation boom on the Penobscot above Bangor has been carried away, and a large quantity of logs gone down river. [Courier.]

The people of Boston have not yet overstepped the bounds of propriety, by lending countenance to a mob, and is not likely to ever will. The meeting held at Faneuil Hall on Wednesday morning, gave sufficient evidence of the feeling of the people of Boston, by the virtual rejection of certain mad and foolish resolutions offered for their acceptance. We are proud to say, that notwithstanding the very great excitement which has prevailed for some days, there is every disposition to support the laws and the government officers who are charged with the duty of enforcing them. Bostonians are the last people in the world to countenance the "spirit of a mob." [Boston Courier.]

We perceive that some of the federal editors are boasting that Mr. Van Buren has been "frightened" into calling Congress together, and suspending duty bonds, and to prove this position they declare, with great apparent sincerity, that when asked to do these same acts by the New York Distress Committee, he refused, and said he could perceive no sufficient reason for the steps he has since taken! We imagine that those who make this the ground of an accusation of a want of firmness in the administration, do so for the sole purpose of gratifying a disposition to find fault, which has suffered for want of aliment. The circumstances which call for a convocation of Congress have transpired since the visit of the distress Committee; and if those circumstances had not transpired, the President, we presume, would have continued of the opinion that there were no adequate reasons for the course he has since very properly pursued. The laws of Congress regulating the financial affairs of the Government contemplated the existence, at all times, of specie paying banks—the banks having all suspended those payments, the existing laws, which it is not in the power of the President to adapt to the present condition of the financial world, bear upon the business community with such severity that it would be doing them injustice not to extend all the relief which Congress may be disposed to grant them, after a full consideration of all the circumstances under which their application is made.

Latest from England.—The packet ship Garrick, at New York, brings London papers to the 17th and Liverpool to the 18th. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "There was no later arrival from this country, but it seems that the packet which sailed hence on the 16th of March, did take out letters announcing that the great houses in New Orleans, and the Josephs here, would fail. This news is contained in the London papers, and taken is the presage of disastrous things to come from this side."

Commercial embarrassments and bankruptcies appear to extend themselves with rapidity on the Continent. The Augsburg Gazette, under date Milan, March 25, announces, in addition to late failures at Trieste, that of Messrs. Benday, Brothers, for £120,000.

Advices from Paris are to the 15th April.—The Ministerial arrangements had not been completed.

The advices from Madrid are to the 8th, and from the frontier to the 11th, inclusive. Deep snows had prevented any hostile movement of consequence by either army.

The British government packet Lapwing, arrived at Falmouth from Tampico April 14, had on board \$900,000 in silver.

On the Canada question, in the House of commons, an amendment in the following words, "that it is expedient to abolish the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada," was adopted, yeas 269, noes 45.

PROSPECT OF CROPS.

The prospect of crops begins to be somewhat more favorable. Since our last we have had rain and vegetation begins to be "looking up," as they say. Our farmers have put in the wheat pretty extensively and we hope they will reap an abundant harvest. Probably twice as much wheat has been sown this spring as there was last, and should there be any thing of a season we trust the cry for bread will be hushed in some measure, and the poor saved from the suffering for lack of provision in a land capable of producing more than enough for all its inhabitants. [Maine Farmer.]

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